# CHAPTER XI

## THE JEWS IN HANDICRAFTS AND INDUSTRY

OFFICIAL statistics, if they at all correlate the religion of people with their occupations, nowhere distinguish between the size and nature of the works in which, *e.g.,* the Jews are employed. This is specially regrettable with regard to industry in its wider sense, as its various forms—handicrafts, home industries, work in factories—place those employed under very different economic and social conditions. A shoemaker and the owner of a big shoe-factory both appear as "working on own account in the manufacture of shoes[55]," although their professional activities and economic standing differ widely. Handicrafts usually denote works in which not more than five or ten workmen are employed, and which supply their produce to the consumer direct. In home industries workmen are employed on piecework, at home or in a common workshop, and deliver their produce to a sub-contractor who supplies them with raw materials. The sub-contractor, in turn, is economically dependent on a merchant or manufacturer from whom he receives his contracts. In the case of certain trades it can be deduced from their very nature that in all probability they are carried on as

handicrafts *(e.g.* barbers, butchers, bakers, glaziers, etc.).

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## (1) PRUSSIA

Of the German occupational census of 1925, detailed
results are available for Prussia,[1] where of 225,523 Jews

[1] Silbergleit, *Die Bev8lleerungs~ und Beru/sverhaltnisse der Juden im
Deutechen Reich,* vol. i. p. 99 (Berlin, 1930).